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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : JANUARY 20

EXPORT BREADSTUFFS.

Bread stuffs exported from the United States in 1904 seem likely to be less than one-half in value those exported in 1903. These figures relate to the calendar year and are based upon the eleven months' preliminary statement issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. The figures of the November advance statement of exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and mineral oils issued by the Bureau of Statistics show that the total value of breadstuffs exported in the eleven months ending with November was, in round terms, \$3 million dollars, against 176 millions in the corresponding eleven months of last year.

These figures are preliminary and cover only the more important parts of the country, but sufficiently approximate the total to indicate clearly the relative value of the breadstuffs exported in the present year as compared with those of last year. Thus, the preliminary figures indicate that the value of breadstuffs exported during the eleven months' period was less than one-half that of the corresponding months of 1903, and seem to justify the estimate that the complete report for the full calendar year will also show a total of less than one-half that for the immediately preceding calendar year.

Despite the fact that the breadstuffs exported will show a fall of practically 100 million dollars for the entire calendar year, indications now are that the total exports will differ but little from those of the preceding calendar year. This, of course, means that in other articles there has been an advance sufficient to nearly offset the great loss in exports of breadstuffs, and the figures of the Bureau of Statistics seem to justify this conclusion. For the eleven months ending with November the preliminary figures show an increase of 10 million dollars in value of mineral oils exported and 14 millions in the value of cotton exported, while ten months' figures show an increase of 64 million dollars in the value of manufactures exported as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the single month of October manufactures showed an increase of ten million dollars over October of last year; and should the November and December figures show approximately like gains the increase in manufactures alone for the calendar year would exceed seventy-five million dollars. Thus the figures available at the present time indicate that the loss of approximately one hundred millions in the value of breadstuffs exported will be nearly or quite offset by an increase in manufactures and raw cotton, the bulk of the increase, however, being in manufactures, chiefly iron and steel, copper, mineral oils and cotton goods.

This decrease in exports of breadstuffs occurs in all the important classes grouped under the general title of breadstuffs, but is especially marked in regard to wheat. Comparing the preliminary figures of the present year with the preliminary figures of last year, the total number of bushels of wheat exported in the eleven months ending with November, 1904, is stated by the Bureau of Statistics at 12,219,173, as against 67,783,731 in the corresponding months of 1903; of flour, 10,586,467 barrels, as against 17,102,758 barrels in the same months of last year; of corn, 38,314,984 bushels, as against 86,659,013 in the same months of last year, and of oats, 1,026,245 bushels, as compared with 1,415,075 bushels in the corresponding eleven months of 1903. This falling off in exports of breadstuffs, as has been already and frequently indicated, is believed to be due, first, to a slight reduction in the home production; second, to a material increase in home consumption, and third, to unusually large wheat crops abroad which reduced the world's demands for breadstuffs of the United States.

Sugar ranges above \$100 a ton and everybody is happy. Yet a local grower of grapes complains that he is only offered \$136 per ton for his product and he won't sell. Tobacco of the class being raised at Hamakua is rated by experts at \$2.50 a pound. Will some opponent of diversified agriculture figure out the gross returns for a ton? At twenty-five cents a pound the product would be worth \$500 a ton. As the king of tropical agriculture, tobacco makes sugar look like a scullion in the pantry.

The sons of Byron O. Clark and W. W. Thomas have taken up homesteads, their belief in small farming having been fixed by the experience of their fathers at Wahiawa. It is probable that as soon as the Palolo valley is put on the market the land will be taken up by industrious white settlers. Wherever land is ready the man who wants to cultivate it appears. Among practical men there is no more doubt about small agriculture than there is about large.

It is eleven years ago today that the Provisional Government was declared and the monarchy overthrown. How do you make that out? The event occurred in January, 1893, and this is January, 1905.

PHILIPPINE WAR NEWS.

An example of picturesque journalism is found in a recent "despatch" to the Manila Times, the paper which recently reported that the liner Korea had put into Esquimaux to avoid the Russian fleet. The latest from Port Arthur is printed three columns wide with sky-scraping type headlines.

For comparison we give the skeleton cablegram and the form in which it appeared in the Honolulu papers. Original cablegram: "St. Petersburg. Unconfirmed report Russians captured 203 metre hill." Honolulu interpretation: ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—An unconfirmed report has been received that the Russians have captured 203-Meter Hill at Port Arthur.

Manila Times version: San Francisco, December 23.—Two hundred and three metre hill, upon the ensanguined slopes of which both the Russian and Japanese have flung away thousands upon thousands of gallant lives, and by the capture and occupation of which the Japanese besiegers have been able to dominate the "doomed city" and to annihilate the Russian squadron, has at last, after repeated costly failures, been won back by the Russians after a most terrific battle begun in the bitter cold and darkness of midnight and ended hours after the sun had illuminated the corpse strewn hill.

The Japanese, after their success at the Kee-Kwan, attempted to carry the Itz-shan works in the same manner. The Russians fell back from their outermost line and allowed the Japanese to get between the works when a murderous hail of rifle, shrapnel, machine gun fire and the use of the hand grenade at close quarters swept the attacking column back, reeling and shattered beyond the outer works and down the hill. A withering fire was turned upon the discomfited stormers as their broken ranks surged back. Star shells made the field, for the attack was made in the night, light as day and aided the defenders to see their enemy.

After the reverse at the Itz-shan the Japanese being naturally somewhat dispirited and in need of recuperation, the Russians seized the opportunity to again attempt the storming of the 203 metre hill. The assault began shortly after midnight of Wednesday and fully a third of the Russian garrison was employed. A fierce attack by way of diversion was ordered upon the east Kee-Kwan fort after the storming party was well on its way up the hill. The resistance of the Japanese garrison of the fortifications was characterized by extreme desperation.

The total Russian loss is not reported yet, but is known to be over a regiment of men.

THE LAW OF NATIONS.

Editor Advertiser: I am desirous of knowing if it is any greater breach of international law for the citizens of any one country to be allowed, and possibly aided and assisted by, at any rate, with the full knowledge of the Government of their country, to extend aid and comfort to the soldiers of another country, than it is for the citizens of some other country, with the full knowledge of their own Government, to be allowed to, and possibly assisted in, the construction of war fleets and other implements of war; also to loan money with which to construct such implements, as well as to carry on war, to which war said Government had been pledged to neutrality. Will you kindly inform me?

Yours truly,

E. C. RHODES.

Honolulu, Oahu, T. H., Jan. 16, 1905. The whole law of neutrality and the rights and duties of nations at war and of neutral nations is in an embryonic, illogical and inconsistent state. Until very recently international law in general was based on the law that might makes right. It is now growing by precedents into an international common law. Even this is still subject to the will of the most powerful contestant. Much depends on whose ox is gored. At The Hague conference Russia demanded that coal should be declared contraband; now she needs coal and has repudiated her former professions. England once prohibited all commerce with Europe; now she encourages it. In neither case did the original precedent stand. What was believed to be an established canon of international law is now being violated by France, as it was a short time ago by Spain, in coaling Rodjeven'sky's fleet. If a power is strong enough it can do about as it pleases except to engage in enterprises like piracy, the poisoning of enemies, etc., against which civilization is naturally in league.

The published statement of Mr. Dyer, about matters affecting the Insane Asylum contract, although not misrepresenting his views, should not have been printed with his signature. The statement had been typewritten with a large number of others bearing the original signatures and the typewriter, supposing that Mr. Dyer had intended to sign with the rest, put his name in the place that had been reserved for it. He is not complaining of the matter but naturally wishes to be put right with the public.

The city has no desire to see a fort on Punchbowl, and it is understood that the engineering board of the army did not recommend one, though something was said about a battery of mortars there. Forts are supposed to defend a city, not to invite its destruction, as a fort on Punchbowl would do.

Somebody who does not sign his name writes of the picture of the coconut crab lately published by this paper as "absurd." As the photograph from Alexander Craw, who had it taken for scientific purposes, the exact phase of the "absurdity" remains to be explained.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

NIA.

The new Senator from California, Hon. Frank P. Flint, is a man new to the higher politics of the State, but not for that reason less qualified for able representation of a great commonwealth. Mr. Flint, indeed, has always somewhat markedly kept out of the political heat and burden of the day—not failing to take an interest nor to give his services to the party, but refraining from presenting any personal claims he might have felt that he had to personal reward.

When the campaign for the United States Senatorship in succession to Thos. R. Bard began, Flint was urged by many representative business men and many political leaders of the Republican party in Los Angeles to make the race for the place. It was said, and no doubt felt, that he was a clean man, with as few entanglements as any public man in California, and that he would be stronger in Southern California, which was admitted to be entitled to the place, than Bard, the sitting Senator.

Flint at once announced his candidacy, resigned his position as attorney for the Southern Pacific, and entered upon such an active campaign for the United States Senatorship as was made and successfully made, by Stephen M. White years ago. He spoke in every county in the State and was, in fact, the one spark of vitality in an otherwise lifeless campaign destined to end in a most astounding victory.

As the eventuality has proven, Flint's battle has been crowned with the same measure of personal success that followed White's memorable canvass. The new Senator is not a finished orator, as White was, nor has he ever taken the same rank at the bar that White easily held. He is not a man of national reputation, as his great prototype was.

Nevertheless, Flint is an honest, earnest, painstaking man, young enough yet to reach high place in the councils of the nation and with ability sufficient to render most efficient service. He is of pleasing personality, making friends readily, standing by them firmly and keeping them long.

The one charge made against him by his political enemies, that he was in the service of the Southern Pacific, he met by leaving that service. And at no time during the canvass could it be shown, although desperate efforts were made in that direction, that the Southern Pacific was behind his campaign. Even a United States Senator is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. The United States Senator from California is particularly entitled to the kindest judgment of island people. Kindness breeds kindness—and a United States Senator can do many things.

HAWAIIAN COFFEE.

There is a common impression that coffee will never be much of an asset here owing to the competition of cheap labor countries. The same thing, exactly, was said about the oranges of Florida and California and the raisins of the latter State. Middle-aged men from the Eastern seaboard can remember the Messina orange and the Malaga raisin had the right of way; but it did not take many years to put them in the background. All that was needed were first-class American products and these, after much tribulation, came year by year. American wine displaces the red and white wines of Europe on home tables; and in course of time, when the vineyards acquire age, the American champagne ought to materially reduce the volume of imports of the best grades of sparkling wine.

It will be the same way with Hawaiian coffee. Already the Louisiana brothers, whose energy, courage and faith, and whose growing pecuniary success, as well, have been an inspiration to small farming in Hawaii, are forcing a market for the coffee of their Hamakua ranch. They have made good connections and their coffee has been put in attractive form; and what is more, people, in increasing numbers, are buying it. Advertiser like the various cereal foods are, the island coffee would be sure of great success; but even without such an outlay for printer's ink, time is bound to justify the faith of its promoters even if Congress should do nothing to aid and encourage the coffee industry.

Meanwhile coffee growers and exporters should chiefly concern themselves about making the appearance of their coffee conform to what the Mainland market regards as standard. It should be darkened, so Jared G. Smith says, so as to overcome the foolish idea that bright, clean looking coffee, such as the Hawaiian product is, is necessarily young or immature. Aside from that and a larger market the Hawaiian coffee experiment has been a success. At least no one doubts the demonstration already made by the soil and climate.

The planters are the last men on earth to object to farm experiments which may produce other crops that will sell as well or better than sugar. Such crops would come in handy for them if anything had should happen—like the annexation of Cuba for instance—to the present staple industry of Hawaii.

If there is any police department that needs overhauling and needs it badly it is that of Kaula.

BOY CURED OF CROUP IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured our little four year old boy of croup in fifteen minutes. My wife and I have used this remedy in our family for the past five years, having tried many other kinds previous to that time, and can say that we consider it far superior to any other.—FRANK HELLYER, Ipaia, Illinois. U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

WEAK POINT IN JURY LAW.

There is a serious weakness in the present Territorial jury system. It consists of the limitation of the number of citizens who may be summoned to serve as jurors. Taking the First Judicial Circuit—the other circuits being in similar case proportionately—a jury list for an entire year is limited by statute to two hundred and fifty names. From this list there have to be drawn the grand juries, whose members are disqualified to sit on trial juries for cases wherein they have found indictments, which makes them unavailable as jurors in cases carried over from one term to another. There are many such continuances upon the calendar of each term. Then there are times when three judges hold jury trials simultaneously, each with a panel of sixteen to twenty-six jurors in attendance. Just now, at the beginning of a term, two judges are trying criminal cases. A capital case is on trial and a painful effort is being made to obtain a jury for another one.

Besides the deductions from the list already mentioned, in its relation to proceedings before any single judge, there is to be taken into account, regarding capital cases, a considerable proportion of jurors who have scruples against capital punishment and a probably more numerous element who, either readily or reluctantly, admit holding fixed opinions on the guilt or innocence of the accused. After twelve men have passed the ordeal of examination for cause, in some instances greatly depleting the list, the difficulty is renewed, one-half increased, by the privilege of peremptory challenges, of which the prosecution is allowed six and the defense twelve.

There is, always, therefore, a risk in an instance such as at present appears that the entire list of 250 jurors may become exhausted before a jury in a capital case is obtained.

The weak point of the law is that, when the list of 250 is exhausted, there is no provision for calling in talesmen. Some lawyers think that the common law rule would then be applicable for the summoning of talesmen or the calling upon bystanders for completing the panel. Others, contrariwise, hold that the omission of such a provision from the statute shuts out the common law rule. Within the past year the question of talesmen has come up, but only as an alternative to issuing a special venire on the list of 250. It did not come to a test, however, owing to waiving of objections to talesmen by both sides.

It is a serious thing for the community, and sometimes for the accused, to have a capital case continued over a term, but under the conditions here shown the continuance is liable to be for a whole year. It has been suggested to the Advertiser that an amendment to the jury law is something the Bar Association should promptly set about procuring from the coming Legislature.

Tsi An, the Empress of China, is thus vividly described by Lady Susan Townley in her "Chinese Note-Book": "She sat upon a divan covered with figured Chinese silk of a beautiful yellow-egg color. Being low of stature, her feet (which are of natural size, she being a Manchu) barely touched the ground, and only her head and shoulders were visible over the table placed in front of her. She wore a Chinese coat of a diaphanous pale-blue silk material covered with the most exquisite Chinese embroidery of vine leaves and grapes. Round her neck was a pale-blue satin ribbon studded with large, lustrous pearls, pierced and sewn to the ribbon. Her complexion is that of a North Italian, and being a widow, her cheeks are unadorned and unpowdered. Her piercing dark eyes roved curiously about among her surroundings. Her age is sixty-eight, but her hair being dyed jet-black and most of it artificial, her appearance is that of a much younger woman. Her hands are long and tapering and very prettily shaped but they are disfigured by the curious national custom of letting the nails grow inordinately long. The nails of the two smaller fingers of the right hand were protected by gold shields, which fitted over the finger like lady's thimbles and gradually tapered off to a length of three or four inches."

The refusal of the President to reappoint Judge Gear, after the latter had played his last card, all but closes an episode which makes an unpleasant chapter in Hawaiian history. The carpet-bagger raid on the bench was formidable and for a time made great trouble in the Territory. It was met and worsted by the Advertiser and the Star which, at no little risk and cost, attacked the carpet-baggers and were instrumental in getting rid of them. Judge Gear is the sole survivor. He is a lawyer of parts but his conception of the honor and dignity of a high court does not conform to that of this community; at least not to that of the better part of the community.

Bishop McVicker, of Rhode Island, told the members of the Boston Episcopalian Club one of the best of the Butler stories. Butler was on his way to Boston to try a case before Judge Shaw. A young friend met him on the train, and asked him if he might look at the notes on the case. Butler acquiesced. The young man, to his astonishment, saw written in pencil at the top of page 1: "Insult the judge." "You see," said Butler, "I just get Judge Shaw's ill will by insulting him in some way. Later in the case he will have decisions to make for or against me. As he is an exceedingly just man, and as I have insulted him, he will lean to my side, for fear of letting his personal feeling against me sway his decision the opposite way."

Inquiry about the origin of the statement in the local press that the transport Sheridan left San Francisco on the 15th for this port develops the fact that the files-before-laid said she intended to leave then so as to expedite a transfer of troops.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

A. W. Crockett, recently from Honolulu, has leased the Ryan residence and will soon have his family occupying it.—Laton (Cal.) Argus.

The messenger who is bringing the new issue of Territorial bonds recently sold in New York to Honolulu for the signature of the Territorial officials, failed to reach Honolulu on the China, but is expected on the Sierra today.

Mrs. Henry Foster Dutton will leave in February for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Harry Macfarlane, in Honolulu. Mrs. Dutton thinks of transporting her automobile at the same time, so the trip will be one of delightful jaunts and sightseeing.—Chronicle.

Announcements have been received here of the marriage of Oscar R. Morgan to Miss Vita Bell Priddy of Hayward, Cal., on January 7th. Mr. Morgan will be remembered here as formerly of the Advertiser staff, and is now editor of the Reno, Nevada, Gazette.

Superintendent of Public Works Holloway was surprised man yesterday when some one stopped him while he was driving along King street to tell him that his mother and sister had arrived on the China. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Holloway on Judd street.

Secretary J. G. Spencer of the Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of letters from the Chambers of Commerce of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, stating that those cities will help Honolulu secure appropriations to deepen the harbor here.

A very useful little handbook, published from the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, may be had on application at the postoffice. It gives complete information about both domestic and foreign mail matter, classification, condition and rates of postage, and tells all about the special features of the United States postal service.

Governor Carter yesterday appointed Nagran Fernandez to the place on the County Act Commission made vacant by the resignation of Beckley. Fernandez is a Hawaiian, a member of the Republican Territorial Central Committee, who has achieved some prominence in politics, a notary public, and the brother of the lately appointed member of the Board of Health. His commission was issued to him yesterday afternoon, in time for him to take part in the proceedings of the commission last night.

Bishop Pahia, son of the Deputy Sheriff of Koolau, is dead.

Morris Rosenberg has answered Wm. McCarthy's libel in admiralty with a plea to the jurisdiction.

The U. S. S. Petrel has a baseball team that is said to be anxious for a match with any local nine.

Honokaa had the center of the board yesterday, 500 shares selling at \$23.50 and 1000 at \$23.75. Last previous sale was at \$19.

The Waterhouse cable advices from San Francisco yesterday showed H. C. & S. Co. at \$33.50, Honokaa \$33.25 and Makawell \$37.50.

Detective David Kaapa's wife, Susan Kealoha, was found dead in bed early yesterday morning by her husband. Heart disease was the cause.

Judge Dole has ruled, in the bankruptcy case of Geo. C. Statemeyer, that a piano in dispute is the property of Mr. Statemeyer's daughter.

Justice Hartwell, J. P. Cooke and J. R. Galt have been elected trustees to procure a home for the University Club in process of organization.

Sugay Kasu and Yougouchi, the Japanese couple arrested for illicit distilling in Kalihi valley, were discharged on examination by U. S. Commissioner A. F. Judd.

Colonel French, known as the silver tongued orator of the Salvation Army all over the Western States, is to preach at the M. E. church in this city next Sunday morning.

Former Justice A. Perry has taken an appeal from the District Court to the Circuit Court with regard to the commitment of a Portuguese boy to the Industrial school one year for truancy.

Four new Hawaiian fish specimens have been secured by Inspector Berndt to be sent to Dr. David Starr Jordan for classification. Native opinion is that one of the specimens is the barracouta or allied thereto.

Orders have been received from Washington to acquire fifty acres of land on Waipio peninsula, Pearl harbor, for the Navy Department. The land wanted belongs to the John I. Estate, Ltd., and is valued at \$10,000.

CORONER'S JURY

RENDERS VERDICT

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict on the case of the Japanese found hanging at Moanalua a couple of days ago. The evidence showed that the Jap. Iwanaga Fukumatsu, had been working at Waipahu for the past eighteen months. On the 10th he complained of being nervous and unable to work.



Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came nearly losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see as well as ever." SUSIE A. HAINSWOOD, Withers, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 19, 1905.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Div.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100		400
SUGAR.				
Ewa.	5,000,000	20	25	25
Haw. Agricultural	1,500,000	100	80	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,512,750	100	82	85
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	24 1/2	25
Honolulu	750,000	100	100	100
Honokaa	3,000,000	30	24	25
Haleiwa	500,000	100	100	100
Kahala	500,000	20	20	20
Kahala Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	20	20	20
Kipahulu	100,000	100	100	100
Koolau	500,000	100	100	100
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	20	85	85
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	20	140	140
Oakalei	500,000	20	80	80
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	7	7
Olowalu	150,000	100	100	100
Panama Sug. Plan Co.	1,500,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100	150	150
Papeete	750,000	100	135	135
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	145	145
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	81	81
Waialua	700,000	100	277 1/2	300
Waipahu	250,000	100		
STRAITSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	105	105
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	125 1/2	125 1/2
MICROFILMS.				
Law Electric Co.	500,000	100	102 1/2	100
S. K. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	62 1/2	65
R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	150,000	100	10	10
O. R. & L. Tel. Co.	4,000,000	100	80	71 1/2
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	100		
BONDS.				
Haw. Ter. & P. Co. (Fire Claims)				98
Haw. Ter. & P. Co. (Fire Claims)				100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 5 p.c.			100	
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 6 p.c.				102
Hilo S. S. Co. 6 p.c.			101	102
Kahala P. Co. 5 p.c.			101	102
Kahala P. Co. 6 p.c.			105	10
Ron. R. T. & L. Co. 5 p.c.			105	
Ron. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p.c.			100	
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c.			101	
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p.c.			101 1/2	106
Pala 5 p.c.			101 1/2	
Pala 6 p.c.			59	